frontier of British America, at one-third the cost of transportation of the same articles by the Pacific Railroad. Whatever may be the immediate result of the new isthmus exploring expedition, we feel confident that it will ultimately lead to the opening of a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific that shall prove to be the grand highway of the nations.

Agricultural Fairs.

The annual agrarian exhibitions which bear the same relation to the bucolic élite of our rural districts as the Jerome Park races to the metropolitan upper ten, are attended with more than usual success during the present season. In all directions—in the little county towns of Jersey, the more dignified municipalities of interior New York, the smart business-like hamlets of Massachusetts, the progressing and yet unsettled communities of Illinois, the recuperative sections of the South, and even in the growing city of St Louis, which rejoices, under the new census, in the dignity of fourth city of the Union-the business-like picnics called agricultural fairs are exhibiting unprecedented programmes in the matters of cattle, machinery, blooded stock, agricultural implements, -domestic manufactures and farm produce. And a fine exhibit is made. Never were horned cattle so sleek and fat, machinery so simple and useful, blooded stock so thoroughbred, domestic manufactures in the way of quilts and pillow cases so like unto the good old days of our grandmothers, or farm produce so plentiful. The South has risen from the fearful effects of the war. Her fields and her people are alike recuperated and a brilliant future opens again before her. She blossoms again like the rose, while the North blooms like a flower garden.

Among the new and most pleasing features of the fairs just introduced in the present season are the award of premiums to young men who bring the most young ladies to the grounds, which is an admirable idea in these days of feminine preponderance, when seven women cling to one man, and awards also to the young lady who cooks with her own hands the best meal for a small and select companyan idea which is better than a matrimonial auction in these days when young men have almost absolute choice of wives and are anxfous to secure a real helpmeet. Altogether the fairs are immense successes, not only in the line of exhibiting the wealth of earth's produce and of man's accomplishments, but in the recreation and social enjoyment which they afford to old and young alike.

The Prussians Nursing Bazaine.

Bourbaki's mysterious escape from Metz his mysterious appearance in England and his mysterious visit to the Empress Eugénie are far more interesting than "the mysteries of Paris." It is supposed that the Prussian army around Metz connived at Bourbaki's escape, and that the object of his trip to England was to consult with the Empress as to future movements, with a view to holding Bazaine's army faithful to the cause and service of the empire. It is next given out in connection with Bourbaki's confidential expedition that between King William and his imperial prisoner at Wilhelmshöhe there is a very good understanding existing, and that a strong belief prevails that, with the knowledge and consent of Count Bismarck, Napoleon and Bazaine are arranging some programme of peace with Prussia on the basis of the restoration of the empire.

"Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." In support of this conclusion we may ask why, with the surrender of Strasbourg, was not the German army of sixty thousand men employed in the siege of that fortified city added, with its siege train, to the besieg-Ing army at Metz? Surely, with that army of experienced besiegers, with that siege train from Strasbourg, the smaller city of Metz could have been hammered into a capitulation in twenty-four hours; and then the besieging army of Strasbourg and that of Metz, say one hundred and forty thousand men, could have been added to the besieging army of Paris or divided between Paris and the column moving upon Lyons. Instead of moving the army of Strasbourg to Metz, however, part of it has been despatched southward to Lyons, and part westward to Paris, leaving Bazaine in the care of a part of the army of Prince Frederick Charles, sufficient to hold Bazaine. but not sufficient for a close bombardment. Von Moltke's object, in this lenient siege of Metz, must be either to capture the place without spoiling its fortifications or to hold Bazaine for other purposes than a capitulation.

In short, from all the facts in the case, the Prussians are nursing Bazaine at Metz, as a medium for the restoration of Napoleon or the regency of Eugénie, on the basis of a treaty of peace. This is the only satisfactory explanation that can be given of the lenient siege of Metz as compared with the remorselessly destructive bombardment and reduction of Strasbourg. We think, too, that some further revelations in this direction may shortly be expected, impracticable and preposterous as appears the scheme of the restoration of the Bonapartes.

A BAD PLACE FOR CRIMINALS-The Connecticut State Prison. One of the inmates of that establishment was so disgusted with the wholesome regime to which criminals are subjected there that, instead of waiting for an opportunity to escape, as he would have done if he had been rusticating at Sing Sing, he murdered the warden as the official representative of authority. He was tried yesterday for the murder, undertook to conduct his own defence, then sullenly abandoned the attempt. was convicted, sentenced to be hanged, and welcomed the sentence in the following words :- "I am perfectly satisfied with the result. To be hanged will be an act of supreme mercy compared to being compelled to live in the Connecticut State Prison." This remarkable speech shows two things-First, that there is little hope of any penitence or remorse being felt by the murderer; and, second, that the Connecticut State Prison is conducted so as to be a wholesome terror to the criminal classes. In that respect, perhaps, it might be well for the State of New York to take a lesson from Connecticut.

WHAT IS THE USE of Tammany attempting to measure swords with Grant's supporters? Tammany had better stick to what she hasthe State and city plunder; for by risking all she may lose all.

TELEGRAPHIC NEW8 FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

One of the Atlantic Cables Again Injured.

THE POPE'S MONTHLY ALLOWANCE.

ITALY.

The Pay of His Holiness.

ROME, Oct. 6, 1870. The Gazetta del Popolo, of Rome, states that th Pope has drawn a monthly payment of 520,000 scudi. The order was countersigned by the Junta. Signor Sella has remitted from Florence to th Pope 50,000 crowns, the amount of his civil list for the current month.

The Result of the Plebi

FLORENCE, Oct. 6, 1870. ing the result of the pleb A deputation anno softum will positively arrive at Florence on Saturday, and will be received .

AUSTRIA.

Proregation of the Rolchsrath. VIENNA, Oct. 6, 1870. The Reichsrath has been prorogued by decree us til November 6.

ENGLAND.

One of the Atlantic Cables Again Injured. One of the Anglo cables is again injured near New foundland. As the company has a repair steams will be in good working order in a few days.

GERMANY.

The Consolidation of the Nation-Bank England Bullion.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1870.

A special correspondent of the HERALD telegraph A special correspondent of the Herald telegraphs from Berlin that the conditions of the South German States for entering the Northern Bund will be decided at the King of Prussia's headquarters. Wurtemburg suggests economical difficulties. Bavaria is under the influence of the ultramontanes, who do not desire to enter the Confederation until their demands are insured by treaties. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased

£12,000 during the week ending to-day.

GENERAL LEE CONVALESCING!

A special despatch from Staunton to-day says:—I have authentic information from General Lee, from a gentleman who left Lexington this morning. He reports him as improving. His physicians do not consider it either apoplexy or paralysis, and confidently expect his restoration. His attack began when about sitting down to tea on Wednesday, the tion during the day in various matters. He seemed almost unconscious until the next day, when his speech was partially restored. His consciousness and powers of conversation have been constantly improving ever since, and he now recognizes his friends and engages in conversation with them.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Trains on the Pacific Railroad Delayed by

The passengers by the overland train due here at six o'clock P. M. yesterdayd arrive at a quarter past one A. M. to-day, having been delayed by the burned snow sheds near Cisco. The origin of the fire is a mystery. A strong force is engaged repairing the damages and there will be no further detention. Another arrival from the Ochotsk codfish facet brings 100,000 fish and reports that the catch of the remaining vessels is immense.

Late Arizona advices state that a band of friendly Pimo Indians attacked a party of Apaches near Arizona City and killed thirteen of them. Governor Safford, while sootting on the Whitestone Mountains, discovered the charred remains of two white men who had perished at the stake. An old inclan chief of one of the Arizona tribes has such for peace. The passengers by the overland train due here a

Run on a Savings' Brak-The Commerce of San Francisco, Oct. 6, 1870.

A run on the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society to-day caused much excitement among its deposi-tors. The officers of the society assert their ability kind in this city. The July statement of its finance committee shows that the cash on hand was \$715,00 and the total loans, &c., were over \$12,000,000.

A review of the commerce of San Francisco for the past nine months shows the following:—
Foreign imports, exclusive of duties and freight charges, \$12,000,000; free goods, \$8,515,000. The demand for gold for duties amounted to \$6,180,000. The internal revenue receipts in the San Francisco district were \$2,007,000.

The number of marine arrivals from outside ports was 2,800, with a tonnage of 793,000. The exports amounted to \$11,518,000, of which \$4,473,000 were wheat, \$578,000 flour, and \$1,473,000 wool. The exports of treasure were \$28,723,000.

The coinage of the branch mint amounted to \$14,539,000.

\$14,839,000. The number of passenger arrivals was 40,800 and

The Split Among the Mormons-Dedication of a Reform Church.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 5, 1876.
To-day the Mormons commenced their fertieth
semi-annual conference. Business of great interest s expected to come before the Conference.

The Godby reformers laid the corner stone of the Church of Zion this afternoon, and the speakers dedicated the edifice to human liberty and truth, and invited all men of science, with or without creeds, passing through Utah, to occupy their plat-

A company of the Second cavalry arrived in this city to-day.

The Grand Jury is in session. It is intimated that a large amount of important business will be brought before the courts.

MASSACHUSETTS

Laying the Corner Stone of Memorial Hall of Harvard College-A Counterfeiter Sen-

The corner stone of the memorial hall, at Harvard College, to be erected in memory of the students and tes who participated in the war, was laid today with appropriate ceremenies. A procession of some 800 persons passed the college grounds. The assemblage, which finally met under the large tent, numbered about 2,000. The exercises consisted of music by the band, one or Luther's psalins, "A mighty fortress is our God;" a prayer by the Rev. Philip Brooks; the report of the building committee by J. G. Palfrey; remarks by William Gray; an original hymn by O. W. Holmes and sung by the nudlence, and an oration by Judge Hoar. Among those present, participating in the ceremony, were Governor Claflin and staff, Lieutenant Governor Tucker, Generals, Meade, Bartlett, Quincy, Palfrey and Hallowell; Senators Sumner and Wison and many other distinguished persons. "he fund subscribed for the memorial building amounts to upward of \$262,000. some 800 persons passed the college grounds. The of \$292,000.

It United States District Court to-day Reuben of Boston, was sentenced to two years' imment for counterfetting three and five cent

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 6—4:30 P. M.—Consois closed at 92% a 93% for money and 92% for the account. American securities closed outer and steady. 1863a, 91%; 1865a, 90%; 1867a, 93%; ten-forties, 56. Railway stocks closed quiet and steady. Eries, 18; Illinois Centrais, 113%; Atlantic and Great Western, 26%. LIVERPOOL. CETTON MARKET.—LEVERPOOL. Oct. 6—4:30. LIVERPOOL. CETTON MARKET.—LEVERPOOL. Oct. 6—4:30. Indiding uplands, 3%d. a 83d. 7 he saise of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. LUMB bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.
LIVERPOOL BERADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct.
6.—Breadstuffs closed firmer, but unchanged. Refined petroleum, 1s. 7d. Turpentine, 28s. 6d.
LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 8—4:30 P.
PRIBOLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP; Oct. 6.—Petroleum closed quiet at 52% francs. DOMINION OF CANADA

Proposed Dominion Board of Trade-Far ora-ble Advices from Red River.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6, 1870. A meeting is being held here, composed of dele-gates from the different Boards of Trade from all the provinces of the Dominion, with a view of forming a Dominion Board of Trade for the discussion of com-

attended.

The latest Red River advices announce that everything is quiet at Fort Garry, and that Governor Archibaid is fast gaining the good will of all classes of people. He has taken measures to prevent disputes between the soldiers and the French.

MISSOURI.

State Temperance Convention-The Temper ance Movement Not to be Compromised by

A State Temperance Convention was held yester day for the purpose of organizing a State Temperane Society. G. C. Partridge, of St. Louis, presided Horace Greeley addressed the Convention. He urged and the laying of scientific facts before the people. He did not believe in prohibitory laws, but the people should be taught that alcoho! like optum, is poison and should be shunned.

There was an attempt made in the Cenvention to organize a political movement, so far as voting only for temperance men is concerned, but it was defeated.

THE CONNECTICUT MURDER TRIAL.

Conviction of the Convict Wilson for the Murder of Willard-The Scaffold Preferred to Confinement in the Connecticut State HARTFORD, Oct. 6, 1870.

At the opening of the Superior Court to-day the counsel of James Wilson, on trial for the murder of Mr. Willard, Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, retired from the calse, as the prisoner desired to conduct his own defence. They will simply advise the prisoner on legal points. The evidence for the prosecution then commenced. Dr. Jackson tes-tifled to the character of Willard's wounds, and killing, and also that prior to the killing Wilson had been confined for forty-eight hours in the dark cell for attempting to escape. The witness was sharply cross-examined by Wilson as to the sharply cross-examined by Wilson as to the length of time he (Wilson) was confined in the dark cell, but could only testify as to the time recorded in the punishment book. The prisoner then asked if he (Wilson) had not shown the witness oftensive meat which had been furnished for rations. The prosecution objected to testimony of that character, and the Court ruled it out at this stage of the trial, as it did not tend to show that the killing was in self-deience, though it might be admitted at a later stage on some other question. Wilson said if this testimony was refused he had no further defence, and should leave the prosecution to go on as they saw fit. The Court asked the prisoner if he would allow his counsel to go on. He replied that they would have nothing further to do; that it would save expense to the State to let the prosecution proceed alone. To a question of the Court the counsel replied that they had nothing to say. Wilson then turned his back to the Court, and during the examination of the next witness, who was the chapitain of the prison, sat moody and obstinate till the court adjourned for recess.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the court Wilson, who occupied a place at the counsel's table during the morning hearing, was seated in the prisoner's box.

The prosecution introduced additional evidence to prove the facts of the murder of Mr. Willard. The prisoner following out the intention declared in the morning of making no further defence offered no witnesses. The prosecution submitted the case without argument. Wilson was asked by the Court if he had anything to say to the jury, and he replied, "I have been practically shut off from all defence, and have nothing more to say.

Judge Carpenter charged the jury concerning the law, and they retired at half-past two to decide upon their verdict.

The jury were out only twelve minutes, and their verdict was "Gullty of murder in the first degree."

Judge Carpenter of court of the had anything to say why sentence of death should not be prono length of time he (Wilson) was confined in the dark

Judge Carpenter asked Wilson if he had anything say why sentence of death should not be pronounced.

Wilson replied:—"I have only to say that I do
not feel that I have been tried. I am perfectly satisfied with the result. To be hanged will be an act or
supreme mercy compared to being compelled
to live in the Connecticut State Prison as I have

Deen."

The prisoner was then sentenced to be hanged on Friday, October 13, 1871. He is to be remanded to the State Prison until the 9th of October, 1871, when he will be brought to the jail in this city and kept until his execution.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Direct Trade Between Southern Ports an Europe Favored-Government Aid for the Southern Pacific Railroad-A Yankee Financial Free Trude Pelicy Agreed Upon. CINCINNATI, Oct. 6, 1870.

The Southern Commercial Convention reassemble at nine o'clock, the President in the chair. The re ports of the committees were heard. The Committee on Direct Trade between Europe

and the Southern Atlantic Cities reported, favoring the granting of aid to American shipping. The re-The Committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad

made a report, recommending aid by Congress to the road near the thirty-second parallel, with branches terminating at Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Adopted.

leans. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on River Navigation, Canais, &c., was a very lengthy one. One of the resolutions declares rivers channels of travel and communication belonging to the people of the country, and not to be obstructed by individuals or corrections.

orations.

CHARLES REEMELIUS, of Ohio, objected to this resotion. He said two classes of people have rights
n rivers, those navigating up and down and those
rossing. This resolution totally ignored the rights of
cansit, and was a revival of the old public opinion
alsed by the Ordinances of 1787, but which has been raised by the Ordinances of 1757, but which has been desiroyed by the courts.

Mr. Strumartt, of Missouri, had no design to ob-struct railroads, but it was the desire of the commit-tee to prevent railroads from unnecessarily obstruct

tee to brevent railroaus from unnecessarily obstructing river navigation.

A motion was made to amend by inserting the word "unnecessarily" before "delay." The amendment was lost. The resolution and report were then adopted by the following vote:—

YEAS—Alahama, 8; Arkansas, 4; Florida, B; Georgia, 12; Iowa, 1: Indiana, not counted; Kansas, 3; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 10; Massachusetts, 1; Ohio, 21; Tennessee, 8; South Carolina, 6; Pennsylvania, 4; Teras, 1; Yurginia, 10; Nevada, 1. Total, 108.

NAYS—Kentucky, 11; Maryland, 7; Michigan, 8; New York, 6; North Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 1. Total, 35.

Nata-Kentucky, II: Maryland, 7; Michigan, 8; New York, 6; North Carolina, 2; Tennesses, I. Total, 25.

The report of Connecticut recommending free trade in money and the repeal of the usury laws and habits by which money contracts exceptionally, and the amendment to the banking laws so as to take the monopoly from banks in supplying currency, was adopted and subsequently recommitted. In the afternoon session the resolution in favor of the early completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Free Trade in Money, which was pending at the noon recess, was taken up, and the first resolution, recommending the repeal of the usury laws and of all the statutes by contracts in money and treated exceptionally, was adopted. The second was lost.

R. M. Bishop, of Ohlo, offered a report of the committee in regard to public lands, which was adopted without discussion. The report declared it should be a settled policy with the United States to regard public lands, not as capital or a source of revenue, but as the means of increasing the population and wealth of the country. The report recommended the appointment of a committee of three to memorialize Congress on this subject.

The Committee of Free Wharfage made a report

means of increasing the population and wealth of
the country. The report recommended the appointment of a committee of three to memorialize Congress on this subject.

The Committee on Free Wharfage made a report
recommending Congress to legislate with a view to
the reduction of rates that are now excessive.

Colonel Gaskill, of Georgia, considered the report as asking of Congress to invade the rights of
the States, and he hoped all of these were not lost
by the late war. Congress had no more right to fix
the rates of wharfage in Ohio than to fix the price
on beef or pork.

The report was adopted.

E. A. Jones, of Tennessee, made a report of railroad facilities from the Ohio river to the centrol por-

The report was adopted.

E. A. Jones, of Tennessee, made a report of rallroad facilities from the Ohio river to the centrol portion of the South, with a resolution in favor of recommending to the Legislatures of the different
States and also of the counties and municipal author
tites through which they may pass by the following
lines of railway and ask liberal legislation therefor:—First, the Cincinnati Southern Railroad; second, the Louisville and Chattanooga Grand Trunk
Railway; third, the Cumberland and Ohio Railway.
The report was adopted.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

New Brunswick Fireman Cut in Two. William Zahn, a member of Hose Company No. 2 of New Brunswick, met a frightful death at the New Jersey Railroad depot of that place early yesterday morning. It appears he had been to the parade at Elizabeth on Tuesday and returned that evening with Union Company of Trenton, going on with them. In Trenton all hands had a jolly time and poor Zahn, it is said, got very boozy. While getting off the through Washington train at the New Brunswick depot, shortly after five o'clock yesterday morning, he slipped and fell under the cars, the wheels of which passed over his body, cutting it literally in two. day morning. It appears he had been to the parade

A MERCHANT'S SUICIDE.

An Importer Shoots Himself at Maillard's Restaurant—A Bullet in the Heart—Inquest by Coroner Rollins—The Incentive to the

Act a Mystery—A Verdiet.

At one o'clock resterday afternoon officer Geary was called into Mailiard's restaurant, Broadway, to examine a boarder named Max Beroizheimer, who, it was believed, had died in his bed of natural suses. An examination of the body and the bed showed deceased lying on his right side, with his right hans thrown carelessly up towards the pillow and the left arm covered by the bed clothing. Turuing down the bedding, the body was found encase m a dressing gown and, as, far as could be judged from a cursory inspection, the officer was satisfied that deceased had died a natural death.

Coroner Rollins was notified, and, with his deputy John Beach, M. D., and Captain McDermott, proceeded to the room of deceased, where a further in-quiry resulted in the discovery of a pistol under the clothing, near the right side of the body, and a pistol shot wound in the left breast, penetrating the heart. that it was a clear case of suicide, and from all the

that it was a clear case of suicide, and from all the surroundings the wound must have been inflicted with the left hand and under the sheets.

A jury, composed of John McDermott, Oscar Mussinan, J. Richendorfe, Martin Beroizheimer, Simon Zinn and Adolph Zinn, were sworn, and the following evidence was taken:—

Adolph Zinn, being sworn, deposed—I live at 348 West Filty-fifth street, and carry on the importing business at 406 Broadway; deceased, who was a particular friend of mine, was in the same business up to the 1st of May last; lately he has been inventing and had an office at my place of business; I have not known of any pecuniary embarrassment or any other cause calculated to produce despondency other than he had an attack of colic some days ago, and from the effects of which he told me yesterday that he had not entirely recovered; I last saw him alive in my office at half-past one or two P. M. yesterday; his conversation was as usual, only he appeared not quite well, and the last thing I told him was to take care of himself; I heard nothing more of him until I heard of his death this afternoon.

heard nothing more of him until I heard of his death this afternoon.

Oscar Musslinan, being sworn, deposed—I am the manager of Mr. Maillard's business at 621 Broadway; deceased has boarded here about five years; he was a steady mad, and all the trouble I have known of his having was the colic some three weeks ago; some ten days ago he told me he yet was not all over it; yesterday he went out as usual; my wife saw him return about halipast three P. M., and that was the last time any one in the house, so far as I know, saw him alive; at hali-past seven this morning the waiter brought his breakfast as usual; knocked several times; receiving no response, supposed deceased was sleeping; at noon a lady called to see him—a Mrs. Brandis; she knocked at the door in the presence of the chambermaid; still no response; I was told of the circumstance, and came up myself and knocked violently at the door, and was likewise unsuccessful in obtaining an answer; I looked through the keyhole and saw the key in the lock; fearing something wrong I called a policeman, who burst the door, which was both locked and bolted, and deceased was found dead in his bed; deceased was not disturbed; the room was again looked, the officer taking the key, promising to notify the Coroner.

John Beach, M. D., being sworn, says—I arrived at the above number, 621 Broadway, at about four this afternoon; entered the apartment lately occu-

was found dead in his bed; deceased was not disturbed; the room was again looked, the officer taking the key, promising to nouly the Coroner.

John Beach, M. D., being sworn, says—I arrived at the above number, 621 Broadway, at about four this afternoon; entered the apartment lately occupied by deceased, with the officer and Coroner; found deceased in bed, covered by bedclothes up to the chin, an overcoat thrown over them; upon turning down the clothes for the purpose of examining the body a revolver was found by the right side of the body; no blood was yet discovered, but, turning the clothes further over, a pistol ball wound was found to have entered the chest directly under the left nipple, the ball passing through the heart; the pistol was fred by the left hand, and evidently under the bedclothes; that portion of the body covered by the bedclothes was warm; death resulted by the above described wound.

After the above evidence had been recorded the jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death "by shooting himself through the heart, at 621 Broadway, on the 6th day of October, 1870."

Very few facts as to the antecedents of the suicide were ascertained at the inquest. It appears that he was formerly an importer at No. 76 Walker street, but had retired from that business, in his room at Maillard's was found a letter addressed to Mr. Adolpn Zinn, in which deceased stated that, fearing he might die suddenly of astima, or his recent complaint (colic), he felt called upon to make some disposition of his estate. In the letter he requested Mr. Zinn to deliver his will to Mr. Brandels, of Brooklyn, a mutual friend of both, and have his body interred in Greenwood Cemetry. He asked, as a special favor, that all his creditors be paid, especially his washerwoman, whose claim is twenty-five deglars, and Mr. Maillard, to whom he was indebted for board. The deceased gentleman was single, aged thirty seven jears, and, it is said, was in confortable circumstances. No motive for the commission of the rash act has as

TROUBLE AMONG THE WOMEN.

"Netta's" Early Closing Association-"Netta" Holds the Purse Against the Wish of the

Members.

A meeting of the Saleswomen's Early Closing Association was held last evening at Plimpton Hall. Among the members present were Charles Witten-beecher, the President; A. W. Haughton. Treasurer; Miss Smith, Charles Horner, Mr. Cox and a numbe of others interested in the movement. The Vice who stated that "Netta" was unable to attend, it consequence of sickness. Although the meeting was announced for eight o'clock it was nine before the greater part of the me obers arrived.

"Netta's" sister opened the proceedings by reading the minutes of the last meeting, which were

so few present, but still he was convinced that there were many with them in spirit, though they were not in Plimpton Hall. He was aware many had stated in the city and elsewhere that the objects of the society had not been realized, but he maintained that the association would stand through all opposition, as its principles were such that it could not die out. He hoped the matter would be seriously discussed among the members, and that a greater number would enroit themselves to assist them.

Miss Shirm made a very interesting speech with reference to her canvassing, and stated that she had received a number of promises from saleswomen who wished to become members.

J. A. Horner moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the members who are aiready enrolled, to suggest greater regularity in attendance at the meetings, and request their active co-operation in canvassing and collecting.

The Chairman now left the chair and "took the floor" to oppose the appointment of a committee. He said it would be simply ruinous to the association to wait upon members at their places of business, as many of their employers had an objection to the society; but he hoped that in a short time that that feeling would be obliterated.

There was one thing that greatly damaged their cause, and that was the withholding by Miss Netta were many with them in spirit, though they were

to the society; but he hoped that in a short time that that feeling would be obliterated.

There was one thing that greatly damaged their cause, and that was the withholding by Miss Netta of the amounts she had collected on their behalf. The public would not assist them unless a prompt account was given of every dollar received. Netta had said she would hand over the money when she had received a thousand dollars; but that was not what the public or the society desired. He promised them that during some of the evenings of the next two months he would organize some pleasing social entertainments, and give the young lacies an opportunity of enjoying themselves with their friends, in the shape of hops, &c.; but in order to do this and place the society on a firm and reliable basis, it was absolutely necessary that they should receive the funds collected. The motion for the a ppointment of a committee was lost.

lands collected. The motion for the appointment of a committee was lost. It was proposed by Mr. Cox and seconded by Mr. Haughton that on Thursday next, 13th inst., all moneys received by members for the society be handed over to the treasurer. This was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

The Cubans in this city intend to celebrate the second anniversary of the outbreak of the revolution in their native country, with appropria ceremonies, religious as well as civic. solemn requiem mass will be celebrated on Monday morning, the 10th instant, at nine o'clock, in St. Stephen's church, Twenty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, for the repose of the souls of all Cubans killed in Cuba during the present war for independence. Among other lilustrious dead the following names will be kindly remembered:—General D. Marmol, L. Arredondo, Leon, Medina, General Golcouria and son, the brothers Agner, Medal, Garcia Angarica, O. Cespedes, Antonio Jimenez, Gelivart, Guiteras, Peralta, Figueredo, Portuondo, A. Castillo, Mercedes Varona, Maria Guerra and many more. The church and choir have kindly tendered their services on this occasion as a proof of sympathy for the cause of which so many good Christians have given up their lives. In the evening there will be held a great meeting in Irving Hall. solemn requiem mass will be celebrated on Monday

The Police Commissioners yesterday removed from office J. W. Bouck, Property Clerk, and elected to to the vacancy Charles A. St. John, of the Treasurer's of the vacancy Charles A. St. Jonn, of the Treasurer's officer. The rule making it necessary for captains, sergeants and rollindsmen to carry books and note the hour when they visit policemen was modified in such a manner as to place the duty upon precinct roundsmen. Sergeant B. A. Buckman, of the Seventh, was retired on \$600 per year; acting Sergeant simons, of the Twenty-fifth, was transferred to the Ceatral Office; Michael J. Murphy was made acting sergeant of the Seventh, and Charles W. Combs, of the Twentieth, foundsman of the Fourteenth precinct. SASHINGTON

Morton's Acceptan e of the English Mission Conditional-A Den ocratic Bugbear-The Radical War on Secretary Cox-Consecration of L. o Assistant Bishop of Maryla. vd.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 1870. The English Mission-Morton's Accept quee ional-A Democratic Bugbear.

nator Morton has not yet positively accepted the English mission. It is reported that the Senator will be here on the 14th inst. and then give a final answer to the President. The cause of this delay is the approaching election in Indiana. Morton makes his acceptance conditional upon the result of the State he will accept; if not, he will decline. This is us assigned reason. He don't like Hendricks and Senate. According to veracious authority Morton ecently expressed himself very emphatically on this point. He said he would as soon see the devil in his seat as the democratic Bendricks, and if the State of Indiana should get back into the hands of the democracy he believes his particula ntipathy would be once more clothed with Senatotill the election is over. He will remain in Indiana until the aight of the election, then start for New York, from which city, after a brief stay, he will de-part for this capital. This information, which has eaked out to-night, creates a good deal of comment. Reorganizing the Cabinet.

The quidnuncs refuse to abandon the business of reorganizing the Cabinet. To-night, notwithstand-ing all the contradictions, semi-official and otherwise, they are ousy with Secretary Cox. They are certain Cox is going, know all about it, declare he is in bad odor at the White House and that his successor has even been agreed upon. I can find out nothing reli-able about it, except this much, that certain Western politicians are bringing a tremendous pressure to bear against Cox and that they profess to be certain a gentleman having very close relations with the President, I was told by him that there certainly were very strong indications of a not very distant change in the head of the Interior Department. Take this for what it is worth.

Consecration of the Assistant Bishop of Mary land.

The consecration to-day, at the Church of the

Epiphany, of the Rev. Dr. William Pinckney, as Assistant Bishop of Maryland, was a most imposing ceremony, witnessed by a vast concourse of beople and participated in by eight bishops, viz., Whitington, of Maryland; Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Lay, of Easton; Quintard, of Tennessee; Johns, of Virginia; Smith, of Kentucky; Kerfoot, of Pittsburg; Atkinson, of North Carolina, and Odenheimer, of New Jersey, and about one hundred ministers, all being in the i robes. The consecration sermon was preached by Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, when the actual consecration ceremony was performed. Assistant Bishop Pinckney is one of the oldest presbyters in the diocese of Maryland, standing fifth on the list of parochial clergy. He is widely known throughout the diocese as an earnest and devoted pastor, of kind and genial manners and ine attainments as a scholar and theologian. Dr. Pinckney is a native of Maryland and was born at Annapolis. His father was Jonathan Pinckney, a brother of the celebrated Maryland lawyer and statesman, Hon. William Pinckney, whose name he bears. He was educated at St. John's College, Anthe late Dr. John Alexander, a distinguished layman of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Pinckney was origi-nally a Methodist, and was at one time preparing for the ministry in that denomination, for which purpose he eatered the Theological College at Prince ton, N. J. Here, however, the course of his reading duced to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church Since his entrance upon the ministry he has always held a cure in the diocese of Maryland. For about twenty years he was in charge of a congregation at lensburg, Prince George's county, his present residence, but for the last ten years he has been the rector of the Church of the Ascension, here. In the course of his ministry he has found time to devote some attention to literary pursuits, and has been the author of several works, including one on the life of his uncle, William Pinckney. Dr. Pinckney is about sixty years of age, but exhibits considera-

An interesting fact that may be mentioned in con nection with the consecration of Bishop Pinckney is that he is sixty years old, while his wife is eighty. His wife made the clothes in which he was chris tened as a baby.

A Hard-Working Cabinet Officer.

from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon t the State Department, and then when he retires to his home it is only to be bothered and pestered by callers on all sorts of business, close on to elever worker. He has labored incessantly since his accession to office. He has systematized the workings of his department in a more thorough and efficien manner than ever before, and has given persona attention to all its details.

The President to Visit the Maryland Fair. To-day a committee of gentiemen from Maryland, consisting of Dr. Schley, W. H. Falconer, Colonel Dennis, Mayor Brengle and Mr. Charles H. Keefer, arrived in this city and called upon the Presiden and members of the Cabinet for the purpose of in viting them to visit the agricultural fair to be held at Frederick next week. The President thanked the committee for their invitation and promised to be present at the fair. The members of the Cabi of Agriculture, W. W. Corcoran and other distin guished gentlemen were invited and will attend. The Marine Band will accompany the visitors from this city. While here the committee were in charge of Secretary Creswell, who paid them every attention and courtesy.

Labor Statistics.

Mr. Edward Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has addressed to the Assessor's office of Internal Revenue a circular making inquiries in re gard to the price of labor, cost of subsistence, the value of land, prices of farm stock, manufacturing and other industries and facilities for transportation in each section of the country. Mr. Young's repor on labor and subsistence was issued during the last session of Congress and has been in large demand, and has been especially sought for as a source of information for intending emigrants. The object of statistics for the benefit of this class of persons and at the same time to bring the information down to

A large quarto volume, elegantly printed, has just been published, by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, of the astronomical and meteorological obser-vations made at the United States Naval Observatory luring the year of 1867, with an appendix of reports on the observations of the total eclipse of the sun o August 7, 1869, and among them that of Commodore B. F. Sands, the superintendent. The various phases of the eclipse are beautifully illustrated with chromo-lithographs, and the instruments used by the several parties particularly described. There are many other matters of a scientific character in

Naval Astronomical Observations

The President has recognized C. F. J. Moller as Vice Consul of Denmark for the State of Michigan and R. E. Helde as Vice Consul of Denmark for North Carolina.

Death of a Secretary of the President. Mr. Charles White, the Secretary of the President to sign land warrants, died at Providence Hospital yesterday, in the seventieth year of his age, of an attack of enlargement of the liver. He was buried to-day. He was a native of New Jersey, but for

consus. General Sharpe had a long interview with Walker, and explained all the matters connected with his efforts to get a complete census of New

New York Custom House Appointments. R. K. Sanford, Clement A. Loomis, Grats Van Rensselaer, Clerks; J. K. Butler, W. T. Wrightmeyer, Rensselaer, Cierks; J. K. Butter, Cornelius L. Alvord, Storekeepers; William wards, P. R. Falice, William V. Leggett, Davi-Robbins, P. H. Wilson, C. J. Moore and Fra

YACHTING.

The challenge issued by Mr. George A. Osgood, ewner of the Fleetwing, to sail that vessel against the Cambria, has been accepted by Mr. Ashbury, and the match is to come off on Tuesday next. The rac. will be salled according to the rules of the New York Nacht Club. In his challenge Mr. Oagood pro-posed that the course should be from Sandy Hoes. posed that the course should be from Sandy Hoest twenty miles to the southward, round a stakehoust anchored foar miles from the shore, and back to the starting piace; but in case the weather should be stormy, so that, a stakehout could not be procured, the contestants were to sail in a southerly direction until Squam iniet bore west by compass and return, each vessel to have a judge on board. The laster proposition was made to prevent sky delay in starting on account of weather or absence of tugboost.

CAREER OF A YOUNGSTER!

Alleged Robbery from His Father of Over

Central police squad, returned from Bangor, Me., having in charge on an accusation of grand larcent Gottlieb Gennert, aged twenty years, son of Louis Gennert, cigar dealer, 390 Broome street. It appears from the statements of the detective that young Gennert recently disappeared from the city, and Gennert recently disappeared from the city, and about the same time Mr. Gennert, Sr., missed between \$600 and \$700 in money. He reported his loss to Captain Kelso, and two of the best officers of the squad—detectives Simington and Fariey—were detailed to recover the property and secure the alleged offender. For several days no clue as to the course taken by the youth was obtained, but finally it was discovered that he had gone to Bangor, Me, where, it is alleged, a lady awaited his coming. Mr. Simington at once left for that city and on arriving there found that a local officer had already arrested young Gennert, as matructed by telegraph from New York. Gennert volunteered to return to this city and surrendered \$901 of the abeged stolen money. The prisoner was arraigned before Judge Hogan yesterday and committed for examination.

FOILING A FORCER

A man giving his name as Millar, and represent-Treasurer, entered the banking house of Vermilve & Co. yesterday to ask the price of new '65% (fivetwenties), saying that General Hillhouse, the Assistant Treasurer, wished to buy \$10,000 of that issue. The price was given and a statement of the amount necessary to pay for them. Later the man returned with a Treasury check signed by W. G. White, the chief cierk and cashier of the Sub-Treasury. The bonds were made up in the ordinary way—
to wit, the numbers taken, &c.—and the man was asked to identify nimself, which he was unable to do. Vermitye & Co. then sent a cierk with him to the Sub-Treasury. After getting to the Sub-Treasury building Millar attempted to get away, saying that he would return in a moment. After a pariey of a few minutes between the cierk from Vermitye's and Millar the torner suspected that Millar was not what he represented, and seized him and delivered him into the custody of the detective of the Treasury, who has turned him over to the proper authorities. Millar claims to have been acting for some one else, whose name he was unable to give, and in his statements was very contradictory. Mossrs, Vermitye & Co., owing to the efficiency of their clerks, lost nothing, as the bonds were not delivered. It appears that Millar was formerly employed in the Sub-Treasury in this city in the capacity of clerk. The forgery was skifully executed, and was calculated to deceive those familiar with the signature of Mr. White.

BUTLER STILL FOR WAR.—General B. F. Butler. chief clerk and cashier of the Sub-Treasury.

BUTLER STILL FOR WAR.—General B. F. Butler, it is said, nas relegraphed the Navy Department to inform him on what terms old vessels, now out of commission and in ordinary, can be purchased from the government. The subject is; now a matter of correspondence.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest European News by the Cable up to the hour of publication; also Telegraphic Despatches from Cuba, the Sandwich Islands and other points. It also contains the Current News of the Week; Amusements; Sporting, Religious, Political Artistic and Literary Intelligence; Washington News; Obituary Notices; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Bue views of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and gence, and accounts of all the important and inter-

TERMS:-Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Five copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements nserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

McParlen.—In this city, at his residence, 457
Fourth avenue, on Thursday, October 6, Hugh McParlen, aged 49 years, 2 months and 22 days.
Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.
Warburton.—On Thursday night, October 6, John
Dunbar, infant son of A. F. and Frances Warbur-

ton, aged 7 weeks.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 46 East Forty-first street, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock. [For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.]

A.—Warnock & Co.'s Seven Dollar Hat.—
EXPLANATION.—Inquirs is frequently made if this Hat is
the best quality? We answer we can make better. Why
then urge these? Hecause they combine all essentials of a
good Hat and equal in every particular to those heretofore
sold by us for eight dollars.
Our customers and triends will accept this statement.
Our good name will give assurance to gentlemen strangers.
Gents', boys' and youth's Feit and Cobt Hats at reasonable
prices.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 281 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Fresh Supply of Missisquol Spring Water Attend to the First Symptoms of Consump-tion, and check the disease in its incipiency by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

A .- IS70. Cherry Pectoral Troches. 1871. A .- Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil .- Use No

A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, at Popu-A.-Largest Fine Retail Stock Gents' and Boys' Clothing in the world. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute, and Lafayette place, opposite Astor place.

Bachelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; barmless, reliable, matana-cous. Factory 16 Bond street.

David's Fall Styles of Gentlemen's Hais re decidedly the nicest of the season, balestoom 2006 Enreka Mineral Water, Saratoga, Superios all others. For sale by druggists. B. J. LEVY, Ayeat, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad depot, Varick street, N. Y.

Knox for Governor. Of Course Not. coverns the style of Hat for the Western Hemisphere, which is a greater office than Governor of the State. Fall Hat out, 'all in for it. Quick—march. KNOX'S tyle has an oasy su-periority over all others. Everybody knows that.

Ladies and Gentlemen—If You Wish Good Boots and Shoes, at reduced prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

No Genuine Congress Water Sold on Draught Patents for New Inventions Obtained in the

37 Park row, New; York TRADE MARKS for Business Purposes can now be Patented for Thirty Years. Particulars can be had or, application to Scientific American office, No. 37 Park row, Kew York.

Self-Lighting Kerosene Lampe. many years resided in Ohio.

Personal.

General Sharpe, the United States Marshal for jour city, arrived here this morning to confer with Superintendent Walker concerning the New York.

Electricity condensed; no more match's; no more brochimneys a brilliant, clear and steady light; every kin Kercene Lamp now in use is made instantaneously lighting—no fire is employed and robe of confer with Superintendent Walker concerning the New York.

Works, 23 Pearl street, seco'4d door.